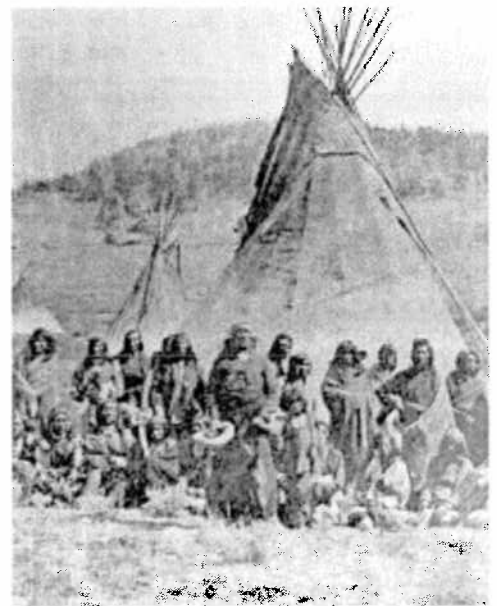


Westward Expansion


(1763-1890)



Name: _____ Section: _____

Chapter Goals & Mind

Map




Big Question:

1. _____

Focus Questions:

1. _____

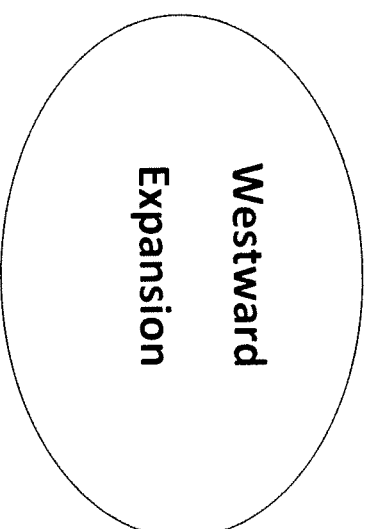
2. _____

- 
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Westward Expansion Chapter Mind Map



Vocabulary

Vocabulary

1. Proclamation of 1763
2. Cumberland Gap
3. Wilderness Road
4. Push Factors
5. Pull Factors
6. Conestoga Wagon
7. Wagon Trains
8. Transcontinental Railroad
9. Oregon Fever
10. Mountain Men
11. Rugged Individualists
12. Rendezvous
13. Missionaries
14. Pioneers
15. Oregon Trail
16. Lone Star Republic
17. Bear Flag Republic
18. Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo
19. New Mexico Territory
20. Cede
21. Gadsden Purchase
22. Mormons
23. Persecution
24. Forty-niners
25. Indian Removal Act
26. Homestead Act of 1862

1. _____ : _____

2. _____ : _____

3. _____ : _____

4. _____ : _____

5. _____ : _____

6. _____ : _____

7. _____ : _____

8. _____ : _____

9. _____ : _____

10. _____ : _____

11. _____ : _____

12. _____ : _____

13. _____ : _____

14. _____ : _____

15. _____ : _____

16. _____ : _____

17. _____ : _____

18. _____ : _____

19. _____ : _____

20. _____ : _____

21. _____ : _____

22. _____ : _____

23. _____ : _____

24. _____ : _____

25. _____ : _____

26. _____ : _____

Notes

I. Moving West

- a. Settlers starting moving west when _____ in the Americas.
- b. Britain temporarily put a stop to westward movement with the _____.
 - i. Keeping settlers from moving west made it easier for the British to control what was going on in the _____.
 - ii. Limiting westward expansion also helped limit conflicts with _____ and the _____.
- c. One of the first expeditions deep into the American frontier was lead by _____.
 - i. Boon was hired to cut the _____ through the _____ in the Appalachian Mountains.
 - a. The Wilderness Road began in eastern _____ and ended in what is now Louisville, _____.
 - b. The Wilderness Road allowed settlers to _____.
 - c. Daniel Boon became a symbol of the qualities needed on the frontier: _____, _____ and _____.
- d. Americans continued moving westward after the _____ in 1803.
 - i. President Thomas Jefferson purchased the Louisianan Territory from France for \$15 million dollars.
 - ii. Jefferson sent the Lewis & Clark expedition west to explore the Louisianan Territory and _____.
 - iii. The Lewis & Clark opened the rest of the American west for _____ and _____.

II. Why Settlers Moved West

- a. Settlers were motivated by a large variety of factors.
- b. Some factors forced people away from their homes in search of a new life. These factors are called _____.
- c. Some factors attracted settlers to put down roots in certain locations. Those factors are called _____.

i. Push Factors

a. Growing eastern population

- a. Lead to competition for _____ in cities
and increased demand for _____ in rural areas.

b. Harsh working conditions

- a. Harsh conditions in _____ and _____
pushed settlers to find a better life in the west.

c. Escape from persecution

- a. Some groups moved west to escape _____
or _____ persecution.

d. Manifest Destiny

- a. _____

_____.

ii. Pull Factors

a. Opportunity for a better life

- a. Free or cheap _____ for farming

b. Opportunity for financial gain

- a. _____
- b. _____

c. Spreading religion

- a. Convert _____ to Christianity

d. Religious freedom

a. Chance to practice religion without _____

e. Adventure

a. A chance to conquer _____

III. Traveling West

a. Modes of Transportation

i. Most settlers travel in _____

a. Ex: _____

ii. Groups of wagons traveled together in long lines called _____.

iii. By wagon, traveling west took roughly _____

b. Western Trails

i. Trails to the Northeast

a. _____

ii. Trails to California

a. _____

b. _____

iii. Trails to the South West

a. _____

b. _____

c. Dangers of Traveling West

i. _____, _____, _____,
_____, _____, etc...

d. Improvements in transportation

i. In 1862, the first _____ railroad was built.

a. Built by the _____ and
_____ railroad companies

a. Central Pacific started in _____, CA
and headed east.

b. Union Pacific started in _____, NB
and headed west.

- b. Took _____ years to complete (1869)
- c. The two railroads met in _____,
_____.
- a. Connected with a _____
- d. The railroad cut the journey west down to just
_____.

IV. Oregon Country

- a. By the 1820s, settlers occupied much of the land between the
_____ and the _____.
- b. Settlers kept moving west in search of good land.
 - i. Few settled on the Great Plains due to the belief that they were
to _____.
- c. Many headed west to the _____.
- d. Oregon Country
 - i. Location:
 - a. Current states of _____, Washington, Idaho,
and parts of _____, Montana, and western _____
 - ii. Land and Climate:
 - a. Fertile _____
 - b. Mild year round _____
 - c. Abundant _____
 - d. Dense _____
 - e. Abundance of _____
- e. Oregon Settlers
 - i. 3 Groups
 - a. The first group to travel to west were _____
 - a. Mountain men were _____
 - b. Most mountain men made a living as _____
 - i. Trapped animals for _____ and sold fur for _____
 - ii. Met once a year at _____ to sell
furs, _____.

- c. Mountain men _____ and _____
much of the west
- b. The second group to travel west were _____.
 - a. First Americans to settle _____ in Oregon
 - b. Traveled west to convert _____ to Christianity.
 - c. Missionaries raised _____ in Oregon back east.
- c. The third group to travel west was _____.
 - a. Pioneers traveled to Oregon in the hope of making a better
_____.
 - i. Had “_____”
 - b. To get to Oregon, many settlers travel along the _____
_____.
 - c. Dangers along the way:
 - i. Disease
 - ii. Heat
 - iii. Flash floods
 - iv. Snow (_____)
- d. Dividing Oregon
 - a. Both the U.S. and _____ claimed Oregon
 - i. British Claimed land as far south as California
 - ii. U.S. claimed land as far north as the _____, _____”
parallel in Canada
1. _____
 - b. Due to looming war with Mexico in 1846, President _____
_____ agreed to compromise with England
 - i. U.S. got everything south of the _____ parallel
 - ii. Britain got everything north of the _____ parallel

V. Texas

a. Settling Texas

- i. Spain gave _____ permission to settle farmers in what is now Texas.
- ii. After Mexico declared independence from Spain, the Mexican government gave _____, Moses' son, permission to go through with the plan.
 - a. Mexico wanted farmers to develop land and control _____
- iii. Unfortunately for Mexico, more than _____ Americans moved into Texas.
- iv. Mexico feared _____ to the U.S.

b. The Texas War for Independence

- i. To assert its control over Texas, Mexican dictator, General _____ used the military to enforce laws that had not been enforced in years.
- ii. Furious, in 1836 Texans _____.
 - a. Texas was known as the _____
 - b. Nickname was the _____
 - c. _____ was given command of Texas' Army
- iii. Battle of the _____
 - a. Part of the Texas Army took refuge in an old Spanish _____ called the Alamo
 - b. In the Alamo, 180 poorly equipped Texans and _____ were surrounded by 6,000 Mexican troops.
 - c. After _____, the Alamo fell.
 1. _____ Mexican soldiers died
 2. All 180 Texans and Tejanos were killed (Including _____ and _____)

iv. The Battle of _____

a. In April of 1836, Sam Houston and his army were able to take Santa Anna by _____.

1. Santa Anna's army was camped by the _____

2. Houston's soldiers attacked shouting the battle cry

“ _____ ”

3. Santa Anna was forced to surrender and grant Texas _____

c. **Annexing Texas**

i. In the U.S., people were divided on whether or not to annex Texas

1. Southerners wanted to add Texas because it would be a _____

2. Northerners did not want to add another slave state to the _____

3. In 1845 Texas was finally admitted as a _____

VI. **California and the American South West**

a. California and the American Southwest were added by the _____

i. Both the United States and Mexico claimed land between the _____ and _____ in Texas.

ii. In 1846, President _____ ordered General _____ to set up forts in the disputed area.

iii. Fighting broke out between Taylor's soldiers and Mexican soldiers.

iv. At President Polk's urging, _____.

v. During the war, Americans living in California declared Independence from Mexico and formed the _____.

vi. The _____ brought the war to an end in 1848.

- a. In the treaty Mexico was forced to _____ a large piece of land known as the _____
- b. New Mexico Territory was made up of the current states of _____, Arizona, Nevada, _____, Utah and _____.
- vii. In 1853 the U.S. paid Mexico \$ _____ million for a piece of land in southern Arizona and New Mexico.
 - a. The land was needed to build a _____
 - b. This sale became known as the _____.

VII. Americans Rushing West

- a. _____ in _____
 - i. _____ are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
 - a. The church was founded by _____ in 1830
 - ii. The Mormons headed west to escape _____
 - a. In 1847, after the murder of Smith, the Mormons were lead to Utah by _____.
 - iii. Utah was admitted as a state in _____.
- b. The California Gold Rush
 - i. In 1848, gold was discovered at _____ in CA.
 - a. Found by _____
 - ii. By 1849, over _____ people rushed to California from all over the world.
 - a. Called _____
 - iii. _____ would find gold
 - iv. Many would stay and settle in CA
 - v. California was admitted as a state in _____.
- c. Ranchers, Cowboys and Farmers
 - i. Much of the American southwest was used for _____
_____.

- a. Cattle was raised on ranches and then herded by _____ north across the Great Plains to railroads.
- b. Cows were then taken east by _____ to feed growing cities.
- ii. Eventually farmers and cowboys/ranchers would fight for control of land.
 - a. Motivated by the _____, farmers headed west for _____.
 - a. Lived in _____ and _____
 - b. Farmers wanted to plant crops and put up _____ to protect crops from animals.
 - c. Ranchers & cowboys wanted to keep the Great Plains _____ so cattle could be mover _____ from Texas to northern railroads.
 - d. Eventually _____ would take over the Midwest.
 - e. By the 1880s, cattle were kept on large multimillion acre ranches in the south.

VIII. Hardship for Native Americans

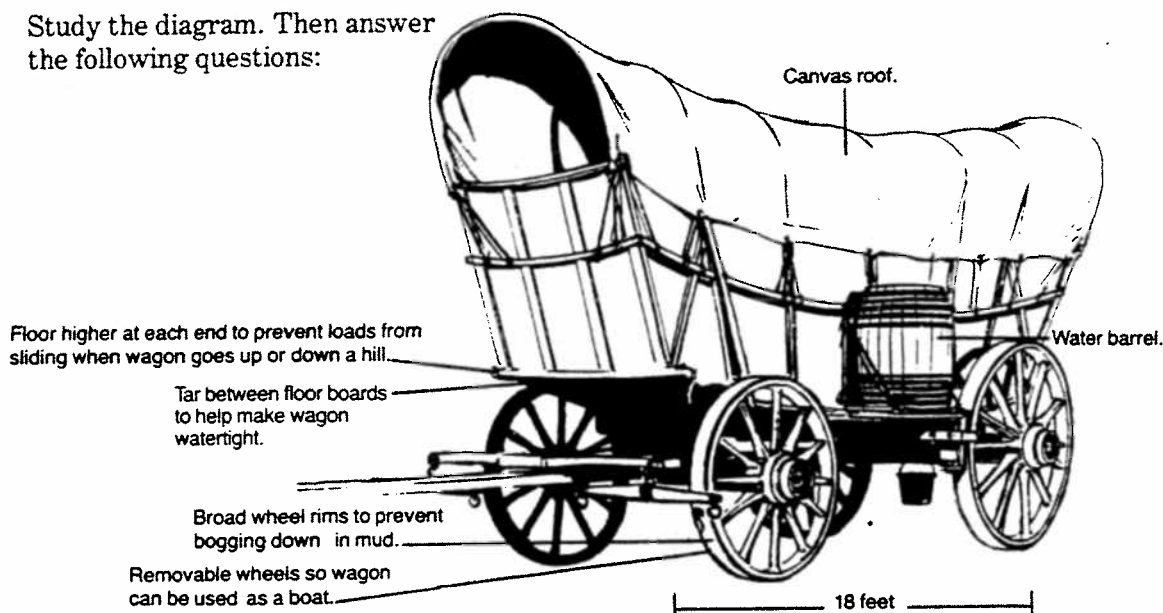
- a. America's westward migration spelled disaster for Native Americans.
 - i. Many Native American tribes were forcefully removed from their land and on to _____.
 - a. _____ of 1830
 - a. _____ (1838)
 - i. _____ forcefully marched _____ Cherokee from NC, SC, GA, TN & AL to Oklahoma
 - ii. During the _____ day march, _____ out of _____ died.

- ii. Many Native Americans were killed during a series of wars known as the _____
 - a. Indian Wars (_____s-_____s) were fought between the U.S. Army and Native Americans.
 - a. The _____, 1876
 - b. The _____, 1890
- iii. Native Americans also died of _____ and _____.
- iv. Native American population:
 - a. 1492: _____ million
 - b. 1900: _____ (According to Census)

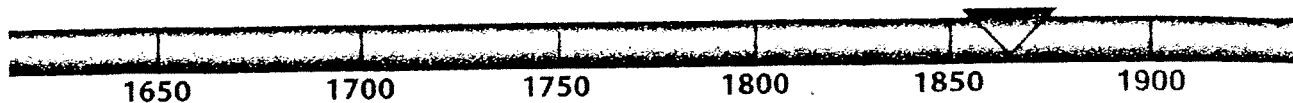
Resources

■ Understanding Diagrams—The Conestoga Wagon

Study the diagram. Then answer the following questions:

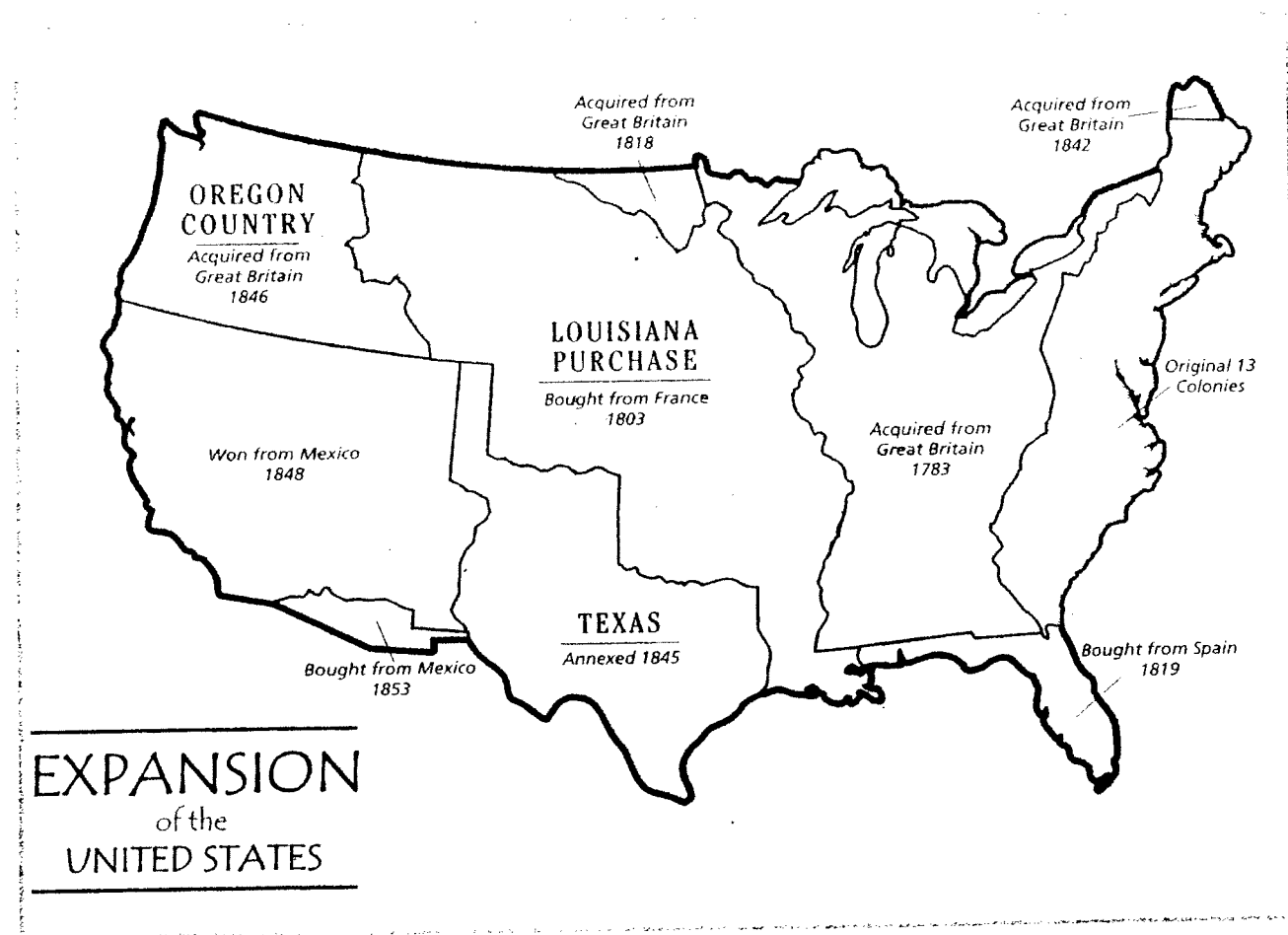


1. How long were some of these wagons? _____
2. What was the roof made of? _____
3. What helped keep the wagon from sinking in the mud? _____
4. Why were the ends of the wagon made higher? _____
5. What helped make the wagons watertight? _____
6. Why was the canvas cover important? _____
7. Why were the wheels removable? _____
8. What was the side barrel used for? _____



U.S. Expansion Map

The map below shows the land acquisitions of the United States and the years in which territories were acquired.



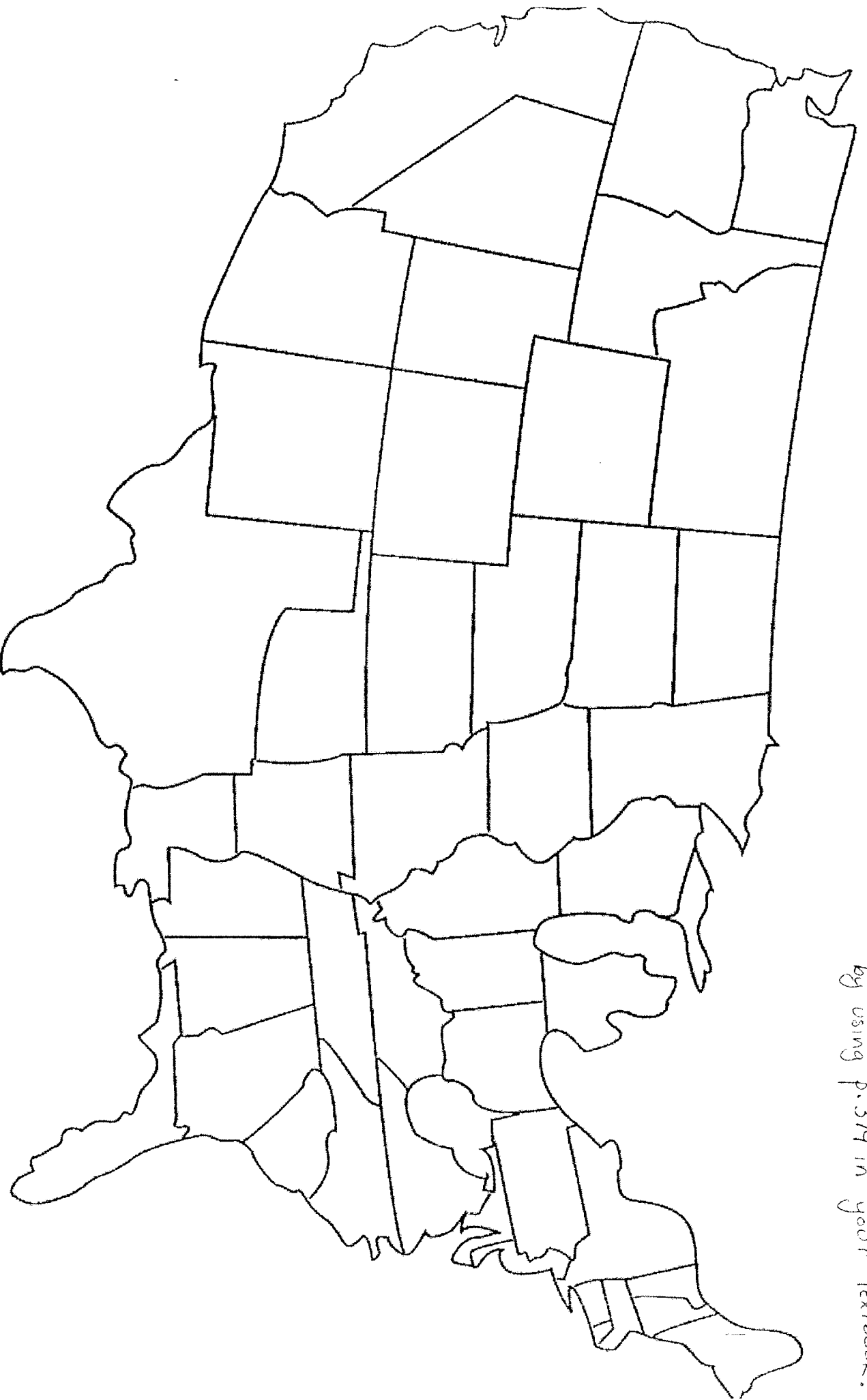
Directions: Use the map above and a current U.S. map to answer the following questions.

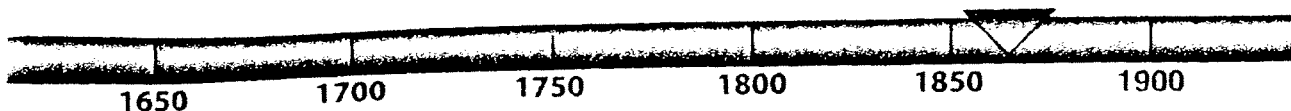
1. What seven U.S. states were partially or entirely created from land acquired by a treaty with Mexico in 1848? _____
2. Which three states were formed entirely from the Oregon Country? _____
3. What 14 states were formed in whole or in part from the Louisiana Purchase? _____

4. Which three states were formed in whole or in part from land acquired from Spain in 1819? _____

U.S. Westward Expansion Map - Label this map of U.S. expansion

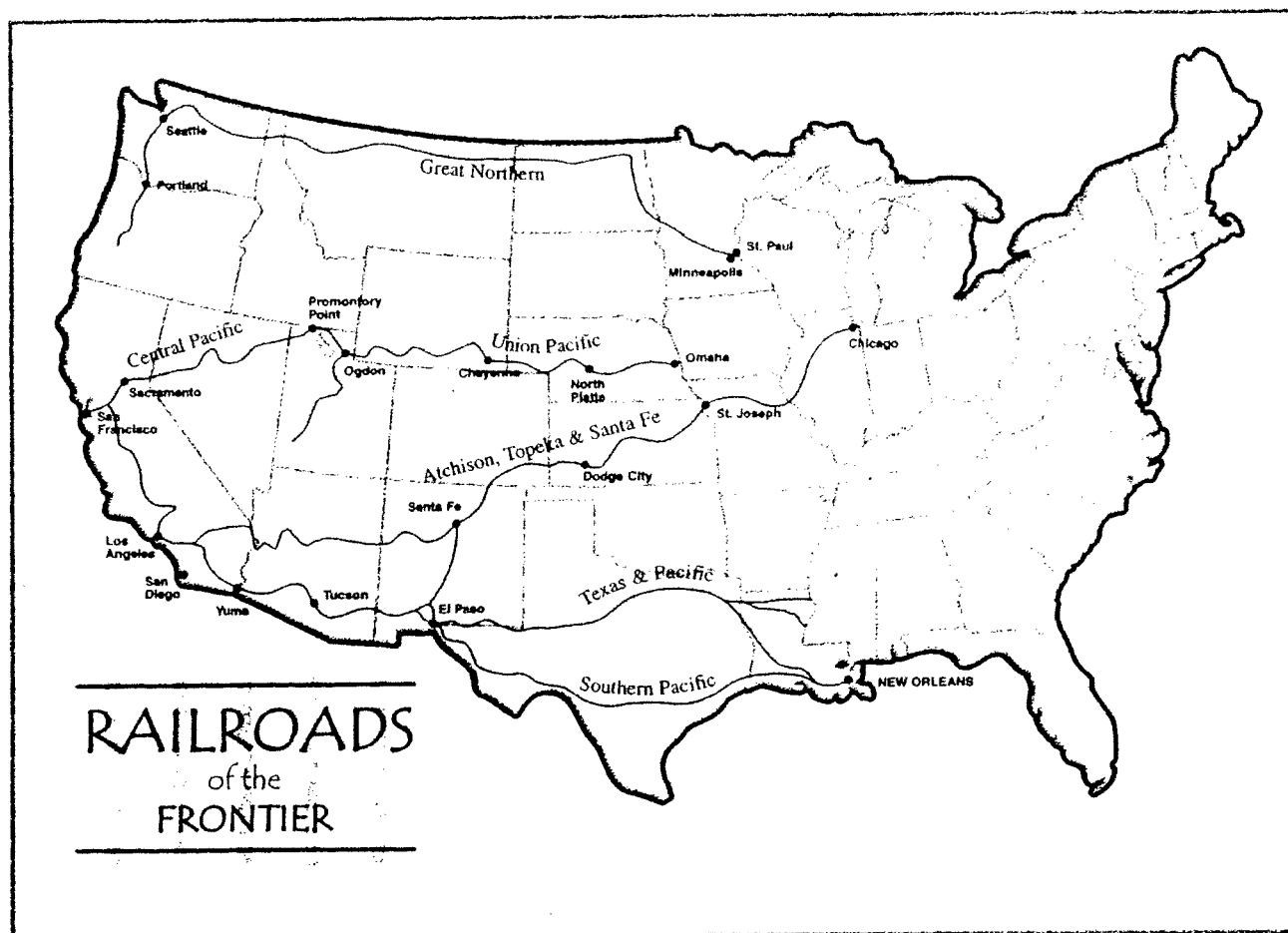
by using p.379 in your textbook.





Frontier Railroads Map

The first transcontinental railroad was the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific. Later railroads were the Great Northern, the Atchison, Topeka, Santa Fe, and the Texas and Pacific (which connected New Orleans and Los Angeles).



RAILROADS
of the
FRONTIER

Directions: Use the above map and a current U.S. map to answer the following questions.

1. Name five states the Central Pacific and Union Pacific passed through. _____
2. List seven cities on the Central Pacific/Union Pacific route. _____
3. Name five states the Southern Pacific passed through. _____
4. List five cities on the Southern Pacific route. _____
5. Name six states along the Great Northern route. _____
6. Name seven states through which the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe traveled. _____
7. Give three states that the Texas & Pacific went through. _____

by the Worcester Yeoman,

The Cherokees' Reply. To The Proposition That They Should Remove Beyond The Mississippi.

No, never! we wear not the shackles of slaves,
And our fathers' stern spirits would start in their graves,
If they heard in their loved haunts the stranger's proud tread,
Trampled lightly the grass that waves o'er their bed.

We own not your laws or your treaties—this soil,
Shall be ours, till your armies have made it their spoil:
For 'twas ours by the gift, by the charter of God,
Long, long ere its wilds by the white men were trod.

There was strength in the bow of the red hunter then,
And the foe fled before the stern Cherokee men.
Then far as the eye now o'er forest can roam
Was the land of the free, and our own sacred home.

But wo [*sic*] to the day when a welcoming hand,
Spread the bounteous feast for the white man's band,
They came to our shores, a lone shelterless few,
They drank of our cup, and they e'er found us true,
But the serpent we cherished and warmed at our breast,
Has coiled round our vitals—let time tell the rest.

—No never: if perish we must from the earth
Let us die where we've lived, in the land of our birth.
'Tis in vain we are told of a lovier [*sic*] scene
Far away, where the deer rove in forests more green,
Where the step of the stranger will never intrude,
And nature still smile in her own solitude.

You oak, round whose head the red lightnings have play'd
Till its withering form is scarce traced in its shade—
Say! would you its beauty and vigor restore
If you plant it anew on some far distant shore?
Oh no! while its roots cling to where it once grew,
It may linger a life which no man can renew.

It is thus with our race; we can never again
Repeople the forest, nor hope to regain
The power of the past. The dark warriors' form
Is blasted and bowed by the merciless storm,
Then leave us to die, midst our own native shade,
Where we grow in our pride—there alone let us fade.